

4. The plant of claim 3, wherein said nucleic acid encodes an alfalfa cytosolic ACCase.
 5. The plant of claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid encoding said ACCase lacks introns.
 6. The plant of claim 1, wherein said promoter is a cauliflower mosaic virus (CaMV) 35S promoter.
 7. The plant of claim 6, wherein said nucleic acid encoding said cytosolic ACCase lacks introns.
 8. The plant of claim 1, wherein said plant is a soybean plant.
 9. The plant of claim 1, wherein said plant is a *Brassica* plant.
 10. The plant of claim 9, wherein said plant is selected from the group consisting of *Brassica napus*, *Brassica rapa*, *Brassica juncea*, *Brassica carinata*, *Brassica nigra* and *Brassica oleracea*.
 11. Seeds produced by the plant of claim 1.
 12. Progeny of the plant of claim 1, wherein said progeny produce seeds that exhibit said statistically significant increase in oil content.
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--17. (Amended) A method of producing a plant, comprising:

a2 (a) providing a plant comprising a nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid encoding a cytosolic ACCase operably linked to a promoter, wherein said construct lacks a nucleic acid encoding a transit peptide operably linked to said nucleic acid encoding said cytosolic ACCase; and

(b) selecting, for at least one generation, progeny plants that produce seeds exhibiting a statistically significant increase in oil content as compared to seeds produced by a corresponding plant lacking said nucleic acid construct, wherein said increase in oil content is from about 5% to about 25% on a dry weight basis.--

19. The method of claim 17, wherein said nucleic acid encodes a plant cytosolic ACCase.
20. The method of claim 19, wherein said nucleic acid encodes an alfalfa cytosolic ACCase.

21. The method of claim 17, wherein said nucleic acid encoding said cytosolic ACCase lacks introns.

22. The method of claim 17, wherein said promoter is a CaMV 35S promoter.

23. The method of claim 17, wherein said selecting is for at least three generations.

31. The method of claim 17, wherein said plant is a *Brassica* plant.

32. The method of claim 31, wherein said plant is selected from the group consisting of *Brassica napus*, *Brassica rapa*, *Brassica juncea*, *Brassica carinata*, *Brassica nigra* and *Brassica oleracea*.

--33. (Amended) A method of producing a plant, comprising the steps of:

3
(a) introducing a construct into one or more plants, said construct comprising a nucleic acid encoding a cytosolic acetyl ACCase operably linked to a promoter, wherein said construct lacks a nucleic acid encoding a transit peptide operably linked to said nucleic acid encoding said cytosolic ACCase,

wherein progeny of one or more of said transgenic plants, following at least one generation of selection, produce seeds that exhibit a statistically significant increase in oil content as compared to seeds produced by a corresponding plant lacking said nucleic acid encoding said ACCase, wherein said increase in oil content is from about 5% to about 25% on a dry weight basis.--

--34. (Amended) A method of increasing the oil content in seeds, comprising the steps of:

(a) creating one or more plants containing a nucleic acid construct, said nucleic acid construct comprising a nucleic acid encoding a cytosolic ACCase operably linked to a promoter, wherein said construct lacks a nucleic acid encoding a transit peptide operably linked to said nucleic acid encoding said cytosolic ACCase; and

(b) selecting progeny of said one or more plants that exhibit a statistically significant increase in oil content in seeds as compared to seeds produced by a corresponding plant lacking said nucleic acid encoding said ACCase, wherein said increase in oil content is from about 5% to about 25% on a dry weight basis.--

35. The method of claim 34, wherein said selection step comprises selecting progeny that contain said nucleic acid construct.